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WORLD DRIED FRUIT OUTPUT DOWN IN 1978

Suffering from rains, low temperatures, and other adverse weather conditions, 1978 world production of dried apricots, currants, figs, dried prunes, and sultana raisins is expected to fall below last year's level.

Dried apricot output, down by more than one-fifth from the 1977 level, is placed at 22,600 metric tons. Iran's crop fell more than 50 percent, a drop not counterbalanced by the gain in Turkey, the other leading producer. Estimated production in the United States also fell by more than one-fourth to 3,200 tons.

Currant production fell by only 600 tons to 82,900 tons as a significant decline in the Australian pack was nearly offset by a larger crop in Greece, the leading producer.

World fig production is estimated at 84,800 tons, down 4 percent from the year-earlier level. Reduced crops in Greece and Portugal were offset by larger output in Italy, Spain, and Turkey. U.S. production, however, is expected to be only one-half that of a year earlier because of September rains.

Estimated world dried prune output at 175,100 tons is down slightly from the 1977 total. Although production in France rebounded from the frost-damaged crop of the previous year, output in Yugoslavia fell by one-fourth, and production in the United States, the leading producer, dropped by 12 percent.

World raisin output is expected to drop significantly to approximately 405,100 tons. Although production will rise or remain stable in Afghanistan, Australia, Greece, Iran, South Africa, and Spain, production in Turkey and the United States, the two leading producing countries, will fall sharply. Frost damage in Turkey reduced the crop by almost one-fifth, while early September rains in California drastically reduced the U.S. pack.

Dried Apricots

The 1978 dried apricot pack in **Australia** is estimated at 1,645 tons, down from the 2,110 tons produced a year ago earlier. Light fruit settings resulted in smaller crops in most districts. In addition, high prices for canning-quality fruit attracted fresh supplies to canneries.

Exports in 1978 are placed at 300 tons, of which more than one-half was shipped to the United States. Other major markets are Japan, the Netherlands, and New Zealand.

As a result of a severe freeze that affected the fruit set in the major producing area of northwestern Iran, 1978 dried apricot output is placed at 5,000 tons, less than one-half of the 1977 crop. Although over the years quality has reportedly improved, little has been done toward improving handling or processing operations, thereby perpetuating a high level of loss from spoilage. Domestic consumption is expected to remain at about the 1977 level of 1,000 tons, but will depend upon the actual size of the harvest.

Exports in 1977/78 reached 9,500 tons, while overseas sales in 1978/79 are forecast at 4,000 tons. France, Iraq, the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom, the USSR, and West Germany are presently Iran's major customers for dried apricots.

Dried apricot production in **Spain** in 1978 is estimated at 700 tons, an increase of 100 tons over 1977's frost-damaged crop. The fruit is of good quality and normal size.

Exports in 1977/78 are estimated at 600 tons, the bulk of which went to Scandinavian countries. Exports during 1978/79 are forecast at 650 tons. Opening prices this season were quoted at $21.00-22.55 per 11-kg. net box (24.25 lb), f.o.b. Spanish ports, 5-8 percent below year-earlier levels. Prices in Majorca were considerably higher than other producing areas because of the small pack in that region.

South African dried apricot production dropped by 24 percent from the previous year's total to 1,138 tons, a result of more lucrative alternate markets. Exports in 1978 are expected to reach only 750 tons, compared with 902 tons in 1977.

Dried apricot production in **Turkey** in 1978 is placed at about 11,000 tons, compared with 10,000 tons in the previous year. The quality of the crop is reported to be superior, with no scales, and with larger fruit than in the preceding year. During the

1977/78 season, 7,802 tons were booked for export, compared with export registrations of 4,664 in the previous year. Sales were increased to the United Kingdom, France, Canada, the United States, and West Germany.

Industry estimates place 1978 dried apricot production in the United States at 3,175 tons, down from 4,500 tons a year earlier. This reduction is attributed to lack of chilling temperatures, rain during the bloom, and excessive droppage.

Currants

The 1978 pack in Australia, estimated at 4,000 tons, is one-third below the previous year's level as a result of poor fruit setting caused by a January heatwave. In addition, production was down in Western Australia because of a decline in area resulting from urban development. Quality was above average, with the bulk of the pack in the four-crown and five-crown grades. Production in 1979 could recover to 5,000 tons.

Exports in 1977 totaled 2,199 tons, of which more than four-fifths went to Canada and New Zealand. The Australian Dried Fruit Export Control Board allocated only 400 tons for export in 1978, and actual shipments during January-June reached 282 tons, compared with 520 tons during the corresponding period a year earlier. Canada and New Zealand were the largest buyers, with Trinidad and Jamaica accounting for most of the remainder.

Currant production in Greece in 1978 is placed at 78,000 tons, compared with 76,600 tons in 1977. The quality of the crop is expected to be good, with average-size fruit. Because weather in the primary producing area was relatively hot and dry, no significant disease outbreak was reported.

Exports in 1977/78 are estimated at 50,000 tons, just slightly below the level of shipments in the previous year, with 70 percent of the total being shipped to the United Kingdom. Exports in 1978/79 are forecast at 53,000 tons.

Opening prices during the 1977/78 season varied from a high of $1,090 per ton in October to a low of $960 per ton at the close of the season.

The minimum producer support price for 1978-crop currants was set at 32.0 drachmas per kilogram (39 U.S. cents per lb) for average-type Trechoumena, compared with 24.50 drachmas per kilogram (30 cents per lb) a year earlier.[1]

The 1978 currant crop in South Africa was 891 tons—14 percent over the previous year's level. The entire crop is again expected to be consumed domestically.

[1] 36.7 drachmas = $1 (9/77); 37.0 drachmas = $1 (8/78).

Dried Figs

Although initially the 1978 dried fig crop in Greece was estimated at 20,000 tons, slightly higher than the 1977 outturn, this figure was revised to 15,000 tons as a result of poor pollination of the second set. Exports in 1977/78 (including paste) are placed at 11,120 tons, up slightly from the 10,950 exported a year earlier. Major markets were the United States, West Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Australia, Austria, and Canada. Exports during the 1978/79 season are expected to be between 9,500 and 10,000 tons.

Fig growers are eligible to deliver their crop either to SYKIKI (the Fig Growers' Cooperative Organization) or to private packers at the following minimum support prices: Grade A-25.0 drachmas per kilogram (30.6 cents per lb); Grade B-22.0 drachmas per kilogram (27.0 cents per lb); Grade C-20.0 drachmas per kilogram (24.5 cents per lb). The average price increase is 17.5 percent over the previous year's level. In addition, regardless of prices received, the Government makes direct payments to producers—even if prices are above minimum levels—as follows: Grade A-3.50 drachmas per kilogram (4.3 cents per lb); Grade B-3.00 drachmas per kilogram (3.7 cents per lb); Grade C-2.50 drachmas per kilogram (3.1 cents per lb).

The 1978 fig crop in Portugal is placed at 3,750 tons, 3,000 tons of which are from the Algarve region. This represents a 38 percent drop from the year-earlier total, resulting from poor weather conditions.

Fig and fig paste exports during 1977/78 totaled 1,771 tons, more than double the 854 tons exported in the previous season, with paste making up the bulk of all fig exports. Of the 1,642 tons of fig paste shipped in 1977/78, the United States was the largest importer, accounting for more than one-half of all sales, followed by the United Kingdom. Despite the smaller crop forecast for 1978, heavy drawings from stocks are expected to help meet the export demand, which is forecast at 2,000 tons.

In the past several years, a great deal of land in Algarve has been diverted to a rapidly growing tourist industry. Coupled with expansions in orange tree plantings, this has resulted in a steady reduction of fig production, a trend that is expected to continue.

Spain's 1978 dried fig and fig paste production is estimated at 3,500 tons, 17 percent above the year-earlier totals. Weather was favorable and excellent quality was expected.

According to trade sources, dried fig/fig paste exports during the 1978/79 season should total 3,100 tons, compared with an estimated 2,800 tons in the previous season. Approximately 2,500 tons of these exports are expected to be dried fig paste destined mainly to the United States.

Preliminary estimates place the 1978 dried fig crop in Turkey at 50,000 tons, almost one-fifth above the year-earlier level. Winter and spring rains were heavy, and the fruit setting was above normal. However, shortages of male figs in some producing areas caused considerable fruit droppage—a result of producers' inability to caprify their orchards properly. The fruit is bigger than in 1977, and very little scale damage has been observed. Hot and dry weather throughout the summer minimized the population of pests and encouraged the production of a superior-quality crop.

Exports of dried figs, fig paste, and industrial figs during the first 10 months of 1977/78 totaled 32,545 tons, almost one-third below the level of corresponding period in the preceding season. An additional 1,955 tons of figs or paste are expected to be shipped by the end of the marketing year, to reach 34,500 in all. France continues to be the single largest buyer of processed Turkish figs, importing 8,058 tons, followed by West Germany and Italy with 3,183 tons and 2,207 tons, respectively. Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland are other leading customers for Turkish figs, and the Soviet Union, which purchased no figs last season, imported 5,000 tons in 1978. Also, Mexico and Brazil, which were not among Turkish fig buyers previously, both made purchases in 1978. While dried fig sales to the United States increased from the 1977 level of 626 tons to 684 tons, fig paste sales have declined sharply—from 5,202 tons to 1,692 tons. Increased sales to England, Ireland, France, and the German Democratic Republic did not offset the big drop in sales to the United States. Exports during the 1978/79 season are forecast at around 40,000 tons.

The producer minimum support price for dried figs, Type 6A, was established by the Government at 10.50 lire per kilogram (19 cents per lb), which is 2.50 lire per kilogram (4.5 cents per lb) above the year-earlier price. The support program will be administered by the State-controlled Farm Sales Cooperative (TARIS), which will receive 263 million lire ($10.5 million)[2] in credit from the Government to purchase crops from farmers and resell them to exporters at fixed prices. However, the amount of credit given to TARIS is not expected to be sufficient for the cooperative to purchase the entire crops, so that private dealers will also purchase figs directly from producers.

Dried Prunes

French dried prune production in 1978 rebounded from the 6,130 ton frost-damaged crop of the previous year to reach an estimated 23,000 tons. Cold and rainy weather during maturation coupled with weakened trees from the previous year's frost caused split fruit and diseases in some areas. However, as a result of sunny weather toward the end of the season, overall quality was expected to be fairly good, with the bulk of the crop medium to large in size.

While imports during 1976/77 totaled 4,770 tons, imports during the first 11 months of the 1977/78 season (October-August) totaled 15,860 tons, a reflection of the extremely short crop that year. U.S. prunes accounted for about 80 percent of total imports, with the remainder mostly from Yugoslavia. Imports during the current season are estimated at 5,000 tons.

Exports during 1977/78 reached 1,760 tons, with season sales estimated at 2,000 tons, compared to 3,760 tons during the previous year. Sales to Algeria and West Germany accounted for 50 percent of all exports, with other major markets being Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Exports during the current season are estimated at 4,000 tons.

Domestic consumption in 1977/78 dropped by 10 percent from the previous year's level to 21,700 tons, as substitution for prunes by other dried fruit took place because of the short supply and high prices. Promotional expenditures for the 1978/79 season will be funded by the Prune Interprofessional Board (BIP). Domestic consumption in 1978/79 is forecast at 23,000 tons.

French producers are currently guaranteed a minimum price under a subsidy scheme established by the European Community in June 1978. Under the program, processors of dried prunes are eligible for a processing subsidy when they meet a minimum price to growers on contracted tonnage.

The 1978/79 minimum price to producers under the subsidy program is based upon: (1) average prices paid by processors during the previous year, and (2) the trend in production costs. In future years, it will be determined by the minimum price established for the preceding year, as well as production costs. In order to qualify for EC subsidies, processors must specify the quantity of raw materials purchased, the schedule of deliveries, and the price paid to producers in a specific contract. Subsidies will be paid to processors only after the French Agricultural Intervention Agency (FORMA) determines that the processor has paid the producer at least the minimum price, that the products under the contract have been processed, and that the processed products comply with EC standards. Although 1978/79 minimum producer prices have not yet been established by BIP, they are expected to exceed the minimum producer prices established by the European Community under the processors' subsidy program established in June. Processors reportedly are willing to pay these higher prices as a result of the cost reduction resulting from the EC processors' subsidy scheme.

[2] 25 lire = $1.00.

Producer Prices Paid by Prune Interprofessional Board in 1976/77, 1977/78, and Minimum EC Producer Prices Established in 1978/79[1]

Size[2]	1976/77		1977/78		1978/79	
	FF/kg	Cents/lb	FF/kg	Cents/lb	FF/kg	Cents/lb
33/44	6.00	54.9	7.20	69.4	7.85	80.2
44/55	5.55	50.8	6.70	64.6	7.19	73.5
55/66	5.00	45.8	6.20	59.8	6.54	66.8
66/77	4.55	41.6	5.60	54.0	5.89	60.2
77/88	4.00	36.6	5.00	48.2	5.23	53.4
88/99	3.30	30.2	4.35	42.0	4.58	46.8
99/110	2.90	26.5	3.70	35.7	3.92	40.0
110/120	2.50	22.9	3.10	29.9	3.27	33.4

[1]Exchange rates: October 1976-September 1977: US$1=4.9552 FF; October 1977-July 1978: US$1=4.7031 FF; July 1978: US$1=4,4394 FF. (Source of exchange rates—International Monetary Fund.) [2]Number of fruits per 500 grams, maximum water content 23 percent.

Preliminary estimates for **Yugoslavia** place 1978 dried prune production at 17,000 tons, a reduction of one-fourth from the previous year's total. The decline was the result of a smaller fresh plum crop (580,000 tons compared with 783,000 tons a year earlier), caused by a prolonged drought in July and August, unfavorable weather conditions in April, and frost in May.

Approximately 65 percent of the fresh crop will be processed into brandy, while 10 percent will be dried and the remainder used in fresh form or processed into pulp, jam, juices, and preserves.

The smaller availability of dried prunes this season is expected to result in a 16 percent reduction in exports from last year's level to 13,000 tons. About 90 percent of exports will be shipped to Eastern Europe and the USSR.

This season's minimum producer prices established by producers and processors before the harvest (i.e., "agreed prices") in U.S. cents with 1977 figures in parentheses, are as follows: Fresh plums for drying—6¢/lb (5¢/lb); plums for fresh consumption—9¢/lb (7¢/lb); prunes dried in primitive driers on private farms—30¢/lb (25¢/lb). Because of the short supply and a good outlook for foreign sales, many local producers reportedly paid more than these minimum prices for fresh plums for drying.

Dried prune output in the **United** States during 1978 is placed at 125,200 tons, a drop of 12 percent from the year-earlier total. This decline is attributed to a combination of factors: Weakened trees resulting from dry weather conditions during the past 2 years, inadequate winter chill for proper fruit set, excessive spring rains causing excessive fruit droppage, and damage resulting from scab. Some cracking of fruit caused by hot weather had been reported in the North Coast areas and Sacramento Valley, and Lacy scab was also observed.

Exports during the 1977/78 season totaled 53,849 tons, an increase of 13 percent over the previous year's total. Sales to Europe accounted for 78 percent of all exports, with the European Community purchasing almost 60 percent alone. France was the single largest customer, accounting for almost one-fourth of all sales, reflecting the extremely short crop of that country.

Raisins

Argentina's raisin output in 1978 fell by almost one-third to 3,500 tons as a result of an 18 percent reduction in fresh grape production. Low temperatures in October followed by strong winds and hail caused the decline in the grape harvest.

Exports in 1978 are estimated at 2,000 tons, compared with 2,500 tons a year earlier. Higher prices are expected to reduce domestic consumption to 2,000 tons, down 20 percent from the 1977 level.

In **Australia**, despite the October 1977 hailstorm in the Red Cliffs district, sultana production in 1978 reached an estimated 54,700 tons, an increase of 2,200 tons over the previous year's total. Approximately 90 percent of the crop fell into the 4- and 5-crown grades, and for the first time in several years 6-crown fruit was packed. A crop of about 65,000 tons is expected in 1979.

Exports in 1977 totaled 30,266 tons, a 43 percent reduction from the previous season's level, while sales to Europe fell by 57 percent to 11,643 tons. Canada remained the largest single market, accounting for almost one-third of all exports, with New Zealand taking about another 20 percent. Other major markets were West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Japan. Actual export shipments of sultanas

during the first half of 1978 (January-June) included a proportion of 1977 pack and amounted to 14,456 tons, of which 5,731 tons went to the United Kingdom, 3,022 tons to Canada, and 1,410 tons to Japan.

Exports to New Zealand totaled 1,406 tons—somewhat less than in the previous year. On the other hand, shipments to West Germany at 1,364 tons were substantially higher than in the comparable period in 1977. Total exports in 1978 are forecast at 38,000 tons for sultanas and 1,400 tons for lexias.

In addition to a revised Dried Vine Fruit Stabilization Program and proposed equalization program, the restructuring of the raisin industry continues as a larger volume of sultanas and gordo blanco grapes previously used for drying are now being crushed. Following the example of South Australia, where minimum winery grape prices are set by the State Government, New South Wales and Victoria are now drafting legislation for the setting of minimum prices for winery grapes. It is expected that initially only minimum prices for sultanas and gordoes will be determined, but other varieties can be added if and when necessary. Both States have proposed the establishment of a negotiating committee comprised of three winemakers and three wine grape growers, with an independent chairman to determine prices each year. The dried vine fruits industry is also seeking representation on these negotiating committees to insure that prices for winery sultanas and gordoes are not set at artificially high levels. They are concerned that this situation would lead to crushings of other accepted winery varieties in lieu of sultana grapes, which might result in surplus production of raisins—a situation the industry wants to avoid.

The Australian Dried Fruits Export Control Board has recommended that a special export pack standard be introduced this season to ensure consistently high quality in foreign markets. The Australian Dried Fruit Association (ADFA) approved the recommendation, so that the special-pack standards apply to dried vine fruits supplied to Canada, New Zealand, and Japan in 1978 and will be extended to all export markets in 1979. The ADFA has also recommended that the higher standard be introduced for the Australian market by 1980.

Domestic sales of sultanas during the 1977/78 marketing season increased slightly over the previous year's level to 17,355 tons, some of which went into rebuilding stocks at the wholesale and manufacturer levels. However, an increase in domestic consumption also occurred, attributed to promotions at the retail level. Domestic sales during the 1978/79 season are expected to remain at about 17,000 tons.

Greece's output of sultanas in 1978 is estimated at 75,000 tons. Although this represents an increase of one-fourth over the previous year's rain-damaged crop, production is below average because of hot, dry weather in Crete. Exports during the 1977/78 season are estimated at 63,000 tons, down 16 percent from the year-earlier total. Export sales in 1978/79 are forecast at 70,000 tons.

Sultana growers may deliver their crops to KSOS (the Confederation of Sultana Cooperatives), the Government-authorized purchasing agency. KSOS will guarantee a minimum price to growers of 35.0 drachmas per kilogram (43 U.S. cents per lb) for grade 4's, compared with 27.5 drachmas per kilogram (33 cents per lb) a year earlier. Costs of the collection program and any losses in revenue are borne by the Government.

Sultana production in **Iran** during 1978 is placed at 70,000 tons, more than one-tenth above the previous year's level. The increased production is attributed both to an expansion in plantings and Government incentives, such as assistance in proper planting techniques and production loans for installation of vineyards and operating expenses.

Domestic consumption is expected to increase slightly to 17,500 tons.

Exports in 1978/79 are forecast at 53,000, up 14 percent from the previous year's total. This rise is attributed to the good quality of the crop, strong world demand, and programs of the Export Promotion Center.

As a result of favorable weather conditions and price incentives given by the Dried Fruit Board, sultana production in **South Africa** during 1978 increased by more than one-third over the previous year's level to 10,960 tons. Advance prices paid by the Dried Fruit Board to producers increased by 11 percent over last year's. In comparison, sultana prices increased by 20 percent, a reflection of high world prices and higher production costs.

Exports of sultanas during 1977 reached 2,376 tons and are estimated at 6,400 for 1978. Sales of all dried fruit to the United Kingdom in 1977 accounted for over one-third of total exports, followed by sales to Japan and West Germany.[3] Although domestic consumption in the first half of 1978 dropped by 5 percent from the same period in 1977, this trend should reverse as adequate stocks remain available and an advertising campaign begins.

Spain's sultana production in 1978 is placed at 3,500, an increase of one-half over the previous year's total, reflecting a larger fresh grape crop. Overall quality is expected to be good, with normal to large sizes.

Exports in 1978/79 are estimated at 1,000 tons, one-fourth above exports of a year earlier. France, Sweden, and the United Kingdom are expected to be the largest buyers this season.

Larger supplies this season should result in domestic consumption of 2,800 tons, compared with 2,000 tons a year earlier.

[3] Breakdown by commodity unavailable.

The 1978 sultana crop in **Turkey** is placed at 90,000 tons, down 18 percent from the year-earlier outturn. Frequent variations in temperature during blooming and fruit-setting, and a frost in early spring adversely affected both the yield and the size of the fruit. Producers' commitments to sell more of their crops as fresh table grapes also contributed to the decline in raisin output.

Registered export sales in 1977/78 totaled 92,908 tons, compared with 72,135 tons during the previous season. The European Community and, in particular, the United Kingdom, West Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy continue to absorb over 80 percent of Turkish raisin exports. Canada, Switzerland, and Romania are other major customers, and the Soviet Union, which had purchased no raisins last season, purchased 8,000 tons in 1977/78. Raisin exports in 1978/79 are forecast at 90,000 tons.

In 1977, the Ministry of Commerce established a special fund in which all exporters are required to deposit the difference between the minimum export prices (less allowances) and the set support prices paid to producers. The amount of the money deposited in the fund is calculated by subtracting the minimum support price plus an allowance for processing and f.o.b. expenses (determined by the Government) from the minimum export price (also determined by the Government). For example, in September 1978, the contribution for sultana Grade 9 raisins was calculated as follows: Minimum export price $1,100 per ton f.o.b., minus a support price of $700 per ton, minus f.o.b. expenses of $190 per ton and minus an additional allowance of $70 per ton, equalled $1,100 minus $960 or $140 per ton.

The 1978 raisin crop in the **United States**, originally estimated in the normal range of 200,000 tons, was severely damaged by rainstorms in September. The extent of the damage is still unknown, but deliveries to processors as of the first week in December were only 49,896 tons, including 30,845 tons of Natural Thompsons. Additionally, 81,647 tons, including 80,740 tons of Naturals, were being held for reconditioning. The use of a hot water auger treatment method of removing sand and mold is being used.

The Secretary of Agriculture recommended that the RAC (Raisin Administrative Committee) grade standards for the 1978 raisin crop be modified slightly to allow additional tolerances for mold and mechanical damage. This modification became effective October 18, 1978, and increased the mold tolerance by 1 percent for both incoming and outgoing deliveries, and increased the mechanical damage tolerance by 10 percent. The modification also will be applicable to imported raisins.

Exports during 1977/78 totaled 53,237 tons, an increase of 46 percent over the previous year's level. Japan remained the largest single buyer, followed by Canada, which together purchased almost one-half of all exports. Europe accounted for 38 percent of all sales, with West Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Finland being the leading customers.

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COMMERCIAL DRIED FRUIT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1974-1978
(Thousand metric tons)

Commodity and Country	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 1/
APRICOTS, DRIED					
Australia	1.8	0.7	1.4	2.1	1.6
Iran	8.6	9.3	6.0	10.5	5.0
South Africa	.8	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.1
Spain	.7	.8	1.1	.6	.7
Turkey	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.0
Foreign Total	19.9	22.0	19.6	24.7	19.4
United States	2.4	4.1	4.2	4.5	3.2
Grand Total	22.3	26.1	23.8	29.2	22.6
CURRANTS					
Australia	3.6	6.0	4.3	6.1	4.0
Greece	87.5	67.9	61.5	76.6	78.0
South Africa	.7	.9	1.0	.8	.9
Grand Total	91.8	74.8	66.8	83.5	82.9
FIGS, DRIED					
Greece	18.7	20.1	22.0	19.8	15.0
Italy	9.0	10.8	7.3	7.2	7.5
Portugal	4.5	6.0	1.6	6.0	3.8
Spain	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.5
Turkey	42.5	50.0	60.0	42.0	50.0
Foreign Total	77.7	90.9	93.9	78.0	79.8
United States	11.8	10.5	9.1	10.6	5.0
Grand Total	89.5	101.4	103.0	88.6	84.8
PRUNES					
Australia	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.1
Chile	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.7
France	22.0	.5	26.2	6.1	23.0
Italy	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0
South Africa	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.4	2.1
Yugoslavia	15.6	21.2	6.3	22.9	17.0
Foreign Total 2/	47.2	32.0	43.2	39.4	49.9
United States (Calif.)	128.8	135.2	134.3	142.4	125.2
Grand Total	176.0	167.2	177.5	181.8	175.1

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Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

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COMMERCIAL DRIED FRUIT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1974-1978
(Thousand metric tons)

Commodity and Country	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 1/
RAISINS					
Afghanistan 1/	57.0	60.0	62.0	40.0	3/40.0-50.0
Australia					
Lexias	2.7	3.6	6.0	4.3	4.1
Sultanas	50.6	56.4	62.8	52.5	54.7
Greece	109.0	87.0	81.0	60.0	75.0
Iran	55.0	58.5	60.0	63.0	70.0
South Africa					
Lexias	.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.9
Sultanas	4.7	8.5	5.3	8.0	11.0
Spain	4.7	3.8	2.0	2.3	3.5
Turkey	85.0	110.0	80.0	110.0	90.0
Foreign Total 4/ ...	369.3	388.8	360.3	341.1	355.2
United States	219.7	257.3	5/198.1	225.0	NA
Grand Total	589.0	646.1	558.4	566.1	NA

1/ Estimate. 2/ Time Series for Argentina unavailable; Production in 1977, 8,000 tons; 1978 estimate, 5,500 tons. 3/ Midpoint of range used to calculate total. 4/ Time series for Argentina unavailable; Production in 1977, 5,000 tons; 1978 estimate, 3,500 tons. 5/ Includes lexias and sultanas.

SOURCE: U.S., Apricots, California Dried Fruit and Nut Report; Figs and Raisins, DFA of California Newsletter; Prunes, Crop Reporting Board. Foreign Countries, FAS Attache Reports.

COMMERCIAL DRIED FRUIT: EXPORTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES, 1974/75-1978/79
(Thousand metric tons)

Commodity and Country	Year 1/				
	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78 2/	1978/79 2/
APRICOTS, DRIED					
Australia	0.9	0.3	0.2	3/0.3	0.3
Iran 2/	8.0	8.4	5.0	9.5	4.0
South Africa 2/	.4	.5	.9	.9	.8
Spain	.7	.7	2/1.0	.6	.6
Turkey 2/	2.5	4.4	4.7	7.8	4/
Foreign Total	12.5	14.3	11.8	19.1	4/
United States	.5	.8	1.0	5/1.8	4/
Grand Total	13.0	15.1	12.8	20.9	4/
CURRANTS					
Australia	.1	1.8	1.1	3/2.2	.4
Greece 2/	47.6	56.9	50.5	50.0	53.0
Grand Total	47.7	58.7	51.6	52.2	53.4
FIGS, DRIED 6/					
Greece 2/	7.7	10.0	10.9	11.1	9.5-10.0
Italy	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	4/
Portugal 2/	1.3	2.4	.9	1.8	2.0
Spain	.2	.3	.4	2.8	3.1
Turkey	2/33.5	2/29.8	48.9	34.5	40.0
Grand Total	44.1	44.0	62.3	51.2	4/
PRUNES, DRIED					
Argentina	5.6	6.1	2/9.0	5.0	4.5
Australia	.2	.1	.4	3/.7	.2
Chile	1.1	2/3.3	2/3.4	3.6	4/
France	2.0	1.5	3.8	2.0	4.0
Yugoslavia 2/	11.8	12.8	4.6	15.5	13.0
Foreign Total	20.7	23.8	21.2	26.8	4/
United States	43.2	59.0	47.8	53.8	4/
Grand Total	63.9	82.8	69.0	80.6	4/

Continued .....

November 1978 Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

Continued .....

COMMERCIAL DRIED FRUIT: EXPORTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES, 1974/75-1978/79
(Thousand metric tons)

Commodity and Country	Year 1/				
	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78 2/	1978/79 2/
RAISINS					
Afghanistan	41.8	4/	60.0	4/	4/
Australia	26.8	41.2	53.0	3/30.3	7/39.4
Greece 2/	73.6	80.0	75.3	63.0	70.0
Iran 7/	41.1	2/49.6	2/45.0	46.5	53.0
South Africa 2/ 7/	.1	4.4	2.1	2.6	6.9
Spain	1.4	1.1	.6	.8	1.0
Turkey 2/	63.3	95.2	72.1	92.9	90.0
Foreign Total	248.1	4/	308.1	4/	4/
United States	50.2	64.9	36.5	53.2	4/
Grand Total	298.3	4/	344.6	4/	4/

1/ Marketing year begins January 1 in Argentina, Australia, Chile, and South Africa; October 1 in Afghanistan, France, and Yugoslavia; September 1 in Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey; March 21 for apricots and September 23 for raisins in Iran; July 1 for apricots and September 1 for prunes and raisins in the United States; October 1 for raisins and September 1 for figs in Spain. 2/ Attache estimate. 3/ Official trade of Australia; 4/ Not available; 5/ Includes an unknown quantity of dried peaches and pears; 6/ Includes fig paste and industrial grade figs. 7/ Includes currants and/or lexias.

SOURCE: Official Foreign Trade unless otherwise specified in footnotes; U.S., Bureau of Census.

November 1978 Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

PRUNES, DRIED: EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES, 1973/74-1977/78
(Metric tons)

Country of destination	Year beginning September 1				
	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
EUROPE					
EC					
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,954	1,464	1,465	1,736	1,600
Denmark	2,386	2,197	2,622	3,111	2,251
France	4,720	5,977	11,677	5,512	13,153
Germany, West	5,276	3,496	3,643	3,878	4,132
Ireland	311	117	135	51	182
Italy	8,230	5,003	8,799	6,681	7,551
Netherlands	1,496	1,279	1,477	763	1,054
United Kingdom	5,672	3,675	3,278	2,100	2,565
Total	30,045	23,208	33,096	23,832	32,488
Austria	526	204	457	502	413
Finland	2,174	2,438	3,902	2,787	2,747
Iceland	95	78	71	92	91
Norway	2,237	1,136	1,982	1,737	1,802
Poland	1,377	1,091	516	1,153	---
Spain	751	754	1,713	948	1,024
Sweden	3,184	2,477	3,114	2,963	2,843
Switzerland	647	497	537	670	521
Other	2	17	22	---	28
Total	10,993	8,692	12,314	10,852	9,469
Total Europe	41,038	31,900	45,410	34,684	41,957
LATIN AMERICA					
Belize	28	7	24	12	28
Brazil	1,225	313	93	---	126
Colombia	22	57	36	47	182
Costa Rica	13	30	7	10	7
Ecuador	101	93	90	110	121
El Salvador	18	14	7	19	9
Guatemala	40	29	43	31	45
Mexico	792	678	1,483	664	819
Nicaragua	45	16	22	27	34
Panama	131	127	176	126	87
Surinam	18	12	25	40	22
Venezuela	1,220	1,078	831	992	1,617
Other	27	5	23	16	27
Total	3,680	2,459	2,860	2,094	3,124

continued .....

continued .....

PRUNES, DRIED: EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES, 1973/74-1977/78
(Metric tons)

Country of destination	Year beginning September 1				
	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
BERMUDA & CARIBBEAN					
Bahamas	5	9	---	3	8
Bermuda	10	17	10	19	4
Dominican Republic	94	79	121	119	103
Haiti	6	11	2	11	8
Jamaica	23	76	36	8	17
Netherland Antilles	83	92	98	100	78
Trinidad & Tobago	140	148	183	127	485
Other	2	5	12	1	8
Total	363	437	462	388	711
OTHER COUNTRIES					
Australia	46	515	296	134	109
Canada	5,066	4,752	4,140	4,193	3,756
Canary Islands	153	4	33	28	43
China, Rep. of	240	235	315	336	370
French Pacific Is.	25	24	32	25	22
Hong Kong	512	443	525	452	515
Israel	229	67	15	213	5
Japan	727	703	1,126	1,556	1,199
Kuwait	6	27	38	2	6
Lebanon	20	9	6	---	4
Malaysia	252	161	205	267	296
Morocco	62	2	---	---	55
New Zealand	604	597	703	386	492
Philippines	33	11	14	10	---
Singapore	282	339	396	396	651
South - S.E. Asia	14	20	---	---	---
South Africa	197	370	---	638	1
Soviet Union	---	---	2,234	1,847	241
Thailand	54	44	75	73	43
Other	109	35	103	67	249
Total	8,631	8,358	10,256	10,623	8,057
Grand Total	53,712	43,154	58,988	47,789	53, 849

--- Denotes not available, unknown, or not applicable.

SOURCE: Bureau of Census.

November 1978 Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

RAISINS AND CURRANTS: EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES, 1973/74-1977/78
(Metric tons)

Country of destination	Year beginning September 1				
	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
EUROPE					
EC					
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,078	657	1,124	742	1,424
Denmark	2,423	1,785	2,533	1,966	2,374
France	639	465	407	152	734
Germany, West	2,862	3,049	2,489	1,444	3,372
Ireland	215	437	125	38	51
Italy	---	47	---	5	---
Netherlands	1,036	1,482	2,186	1,074	2,050
United Kingdom	6,193	6,697	7,859	2,599	2,394
Total	14,446	14,619	16,723	8,020	12,399
Austria	89	43	37	17	92
Finland	2,330	2,058	3,096	2,665	2,113
Iceland	195	109	188	40	151
Norway	1,938	1,059	2,178	1,094	1,684
Spain	15	46	43	28	26
Sweden	3,325	2,812	3,772	2,759	3,162
Switzerland	1,101	618	838	640	797
Other	7	20	13	5	4
Total	9,000	6,765	10,165	7,248	8,029
Total Europe	23,446	21,384	26,888	15,268	20,428
LATIN AMERICA					
Bolivia	35	5	1	13	22
Brazil	827	794	159	1	224
Colombia	62	41	16	110	235
Costa Rica	26	15	21	13	27
Ecuador	117	106	109	77	140
El Salvador	20	14	12	26	16
Guatemala	56	25	50	45	64
Honduras	29	16	31	8	39
Mexico	273	168	388	59	131
Nicaragua	40	16	29	21	36
Panama	120	99	176	97	185
Peru	500	---	---	1	---
Venezuela	875	562	985	791	1,291
Other	40	14	41	7	49
Total	3,020	1,875	2,018	1,269	2,459

Continued .....

Continued .....

RAISINS AND CURRANTS: EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES, 1973/74-1977/78
(Metric tons)

Country of destination	Year beginning September 1				
	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
BERMUDA & CARIBBEAN					
Bahamas	51	60	64	42	62
Bermuda	64	58	59	98	41
Dominican Republic	101	105	125	81	100
Jamaica	29	85	53	9	2
Netherland Antilles	50	57	67	58	81
Trinidad & Tobago	11	134	42	19	43
Other	10	16	10	12	49
Total	316	515	420	319	378
OTHER COUNTRIES					
Canada	5,848	7,218	8,660	6,141	7,208
China, Rep. of	280	704	1,432	236	1,280
French Pacific Is.	16	110	13	16	21
Hong Kong	486	480	458	163	400
Japan	9,459	15,978	21,574	11,483	16,917
Korea, Republic of	199	95	267	86	266
Kuwait	3	5	5	---	---
Malaysia	208	228	298	226	350
New Zealand	1,364	847	1,481	594	873
Philippines	164	145	184	60	111
Singapore	261	510	902	259	464
Soviet Union	---	---	---	---	1,486
Thailand	13	16	91	151	142
Other	123	100	184	184	1/454
Total	18,424	26,436	35,549	19,599	29,972
Grand Total	45,206	50,210	64,875	36,455	53,237

--- Denotes not available, unknown, or not applicable.
1/ Includes 194 metric tons to India.

SOURCE: Bureau of Census

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